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### BOWEN-MERRILL 9 & 11 West Washington St.

HAD HER "JO JOHN" ARRESTED.

Dairyman Accuses His Wife's Sweetheart of Stealing His Horse and Buggy.

John Deakyne was arrested yesterday to answer a charge of grand larceny. The property stolen was a horse belonging to T. W. Harrison, who lives near Howland station. The accused stated yesterday that the prosecution is due to jealousy because of Mrs. Harrison's partiality to him.

Letters found in his pocket leave little doubt of the fact of some tender understanding between Deakyne and the woman. The latter has a suit pending for divorce, and in one letter writes John, whom she calls "Jo John," not to seek her company much until "after the trile." The grounds on which she seeks divorce are cruelty and inhuman treatment. Deakyne was a soldier in the war and has an application for a pension pending. He was formerly employed on Harrison's farm and dairy. It is said that the stelen horse has not been recovered.

Amusements. There will be matinees at both the Grand and Edglish's this afternoon, and concluding performances by the respective attractions to-night. At the Grand Mr. Downing and his company will give a double bill at the matinee, "Katharine and Petrachio" and "French Marriage," with "Virginius" to-night, and at English's William Barry will be seen at both performances in "Me-Kenna's Flirtation.

Mr. John C. Rice, a comedian of much cleverness, with a company of farceurs will play "A Knotty Affair" at the Grand tomorrow night. The comedy is said to be bright and original and the specialties un-

usually good.
There is a continuous demand for seats for the performances to be given by the Juch Grand Opera Company at English's to-morrow and Friday, and those who want good seats should secure them speedily. "Cavalleria Rusticana" is to be given to morrow night, and "Tannbauser" the succeeding night, with Miss Juch in the principal roles in each opera, and "Il Trovatore" at the Friday matinee, with Amanda Fabris in the leading role.

The Morton Memorial Service.

The Nobleaville Ledger says: At a meeting of Lookout Post, G. A. R., on Saturday evening, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for participating in the memorial services at Indianapolis on Nov. 1, the anniversary of the death of Governor Morton; also, to arrange for par-ticipating in the exercises of laying the corner-stone of the new chapel of the Sol-diers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, on Nov. 3.

New Corporations.

Articles of incorporation of the Farmers' Natural-gas Company, of Henry county, with a capital stock of \$15,000; of the Haugh-Knrtz Steel Company, of Anderson, Madison county, with a capital stock of \$65,000. and of the Amsworth Veterinary Remedy Company, of this city, with a capital stock of \$10,000, were all filed with the Secretary of State yesterday.

Fined for Beating His Wife.

Herman Cordis was yesterday fined \$25.50 by Justice Feibleman for assault and battery on his wife. The surety of peace proceedings were then withdrawn. Adıvorce suit is pending.

Diphtheria Epidemie in Rush County. A report has been received at the office of the State Board of Health that diphtheria is raging in Rush county in the vicinity of

New parlor goods at Wm.L. Elder's.

TERRE HAUTE'S BIG FIGHT

Able Arguments on Her Metropolitan Police Bill in the Supreme Court.

Constitutionality and Political Motives of the Measure Attacked-State Rests in the French Marder Trial.

TERRE HAUTE POLICE BILL.

Arguments Attacking and Defending the

Measure Before the Supreme Court. The metropolitan police question involved in the case of the city of Terre Haute against Kolsom, Early and Sankey, police commissioners, came up for argument, on appeal, before the Supreme Court yesterday. Addison C. Harris and City Attorney Stimson, of Terre Haute, appeared for appellants, and Judge Jump,

Mr. Early and Mr. Hamill for defendants. The history of the case is briefly as follows: In 1883 the Legislature, by the metropolitan police act, provided that in all of the cities of the State having a population of more than 29,000 there should be established a State police called the metropolitan police. That law applied only to Indianapolis and Evansville. At the last session of the Legislature the right to appoint commissioners and control the police of Indianapolis was reinvested in the city authorities by the new charter; and there was also passed a law allowing the people of Evansville to appoint and control their own police. At the time these bills were pending, an act was also pending to amend the law of 1883 so as to provide for metropolitan police in other cities. It appeared by the last United States census that Fort Wayne had over thirty-five thousand population and Terre Haute only thirty thousand, so that any classification by population would necessarily include Fort Wayne. The people of Fort Wayne resisted any metropoliupon it was discovered that by the reports department of State, which would be Allen counties there were over fourteen thousand school children attached to the Terre Houte schools and less than fourteen thousand attached to the schools of Fort Wayne. Upon this a law was made to provide for a State police board in all towns having over fourteen thousand school children, as shown by the reports of the county superintendents for the year 1890 on file in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. This law can therefore apply Instruction. This law can therefore apply to no other town than Terre Houte, if it can apply to any.

DENOUNCED AS SPECIAL LEGISLATION. In beginning the argument, Chief-justice Coffey apportioned an hour and a quarter to each side. The case for the city of Terre Haute was opened by Mr. Harris, who recited the history of the case in the lower courts. Continuing, he said: "Some ingenious man, to devises law that should apply to Terre Haute slone, conceived the design of classifying that town for metropolitan police purposes in a class by itself.
Such legislation does not commend itself to
honest, intelligent, upright men; and as to
the question whether that law, with its
burdens, can be laid upon Terre Haute and
withheld from Fort Wayne, we maintain
that it cannot. This court, the Vigo county
court, every citizen of the State of Indiana
that wants to know what cities are governed by State police, must, under this law,
ascertain that fact by going to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and require him to exhibit the files for quire him to exhibit the files for the year 1890, and show the reports of county superintendents as to how many children were returned from towns and cities, and then he is to know, it any have over 14,000, that the State police control that city. The public want to know what is a general law; if it is a private law they must know it. How are you to know whether or not this law applies to Terre Haute? There is no provision in it requiring you to take judicial cognizance of that report of the county superintendent. Nor can the four executive officers of the State make inquiry, their offices not being judicial. We maintain that this law is void under what is known as Sections 22 and 23 of Article 4 of the Constitution, which provides there shall be no local legislation on certain subjects. This does not, on its face, purport to be a local law, but it is so local a law that the Secretary of State found it necessary to put it in his index to the acts of the legislature as a matterpoliten police. of the Legislature as a metropolitan police law for the city of Terre Haute." Mr. Harris then showed that the Consti-

tution of the State prohibited this class of legislation. "Was it supposed by the convention that framed the Constitution," continued Mr. Harris, "that a Legislature could return to the old system of local legislation." islation, framing one law of police for one town and another for a town of the same class. If this can be done the Legislature can make one law for the Ohio & Mississippi road and another for the Vandalia. It was said in Robert Dale Owen's address and in the debates on the Constitution that the orime against the people which the given by other witnesses, and differed in convention was convened to destroy was some points from that of his wife, who fol-that of local and special legislation. Did lowed him. A negro named Grissom, who the people of Terre Haute think that, after was in the crowd when the shooting octhe adoption of that Constitution, a Legis-lature could lay a burden upon them which could not fall upon other like localities? The Legislature might as well have singled out South Bend and say any town having a stand-pipe of such a height,' or Indianapolis es 'any town having a soldiers' monument,' etc. Or they might have taken Fort Wayne, and said 'any town having a Catholic Church, with a steeple that rises two hundred feet above the doorstep,' shall have a metropolitan police force. Is it not monetrous that the Legis, lature of Indiana can violate the intention and spirit of our Constitution, and by a frivolous classification set apart the city of Terre Haute and say that it is incompetent of policing its own locality; create a State police force when there is no evidence that there is more crime in Terre Haute than in

THE LEGISLATURE'S MOTIVE. "What lies at the bottom of this law? You can ascertain the motives of legislatures by looking at the facts known; by looking at the effects of a law, and then attribute to the Legislature the motive, as it is reflected by the carrying out of the law. Why single out the city of Terre Haute? Why leave out the city of Fort Waynes There was no legitimate reason for it. If you would strip this law from its guise, you would find the purpose was for some partisan advantage. It was said by one of the debaters of the constitutional convention that the very purpose of abolishing local laws was that questions of police might not be made the subjects of partisan squabbles, and we know that legislators will vote for almost any law which does not affect their constituents. The Constitution of the United States prohibits any such legislation as this. By the fourteenth amendment it declares that no State shall deny any person within its jurisdic-tion the equal protection of the law. This includes private corporations, and it necessarily includes municipal corporations. Terre Haute and Fort Wayne fall within the same condition. To lay a burden upon one that is not laid upon another of the same class is condemned by the fourteenth amendment. That amendment was, it is true, passed primarily for the protection of colored people, but it protects white people and corporations as well, and the Supreme Court of the United States has so of the trade. The room which was the decided. In this country equality is the object of special admiration was one fitted rule, and no law shall be made that will lay special burdens upon any."
Mr. Harris cited a number of authorities,

and was followed by Mr. Early, who confined his argument for the most part to the technicalities that had characterized the early proceedings in the case. He held that it was not necessary for the Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutional questions involved in the case, for the reason that the city of Terre Haute, an incompetent relator, had brought the question into the court. He held that the action should have been brought by the Mayer, or the pelice commissioners, whom it sought to dis-

"Suppose," asked Judge Olds from the bench. "the police commissioners appointed by the city did not do this, would the city have no power?" "I think," replied Mr. Early, "the city | music.

should have been compelled to set up the names of the persons entitled to the office." At 11.30 A. M. the court took its usual

DEFENDING THE LEGISLATURE. At the afternoon sitting of the court Judge Jump spoke for the defendants and Mr. Stimson, for the appellants, closing the argument. The Judge, in opening his argument, said that the people of the city of Terre Haute had suffered through a partisan police force, and the object of the Legislature in making the new law was to have one that would be effective in Terre Haute for the administration of justice; that the Legislature had made such a law in spite of the opposition that came chiefly from a journal of that city. He discussed the various objections set forward by Mr. Harris as to the local nature of the law and the fixing upon Terre Hants for its operations through a basis abtained by the enumeration of persons between the ages of six and twentyone years, holding that to be a proper basis for classification. As to the power of the Legislature to enact so-called local legislation, he cited that the Supreme Court had held the Legislature had the right to create the Marion Criminal Court and the Vigo County Superior Court, from which the present suit had come. "The only remaining questions that have been left to me," said the Judge, in concluding his argument, "relate to the constitutionality of this law under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and under Sections 22 and 28 of the fourth article of the Constitution of Indiana. What person or persons in this State is deprived of equal protection of the law by the passage of this act? It does not mean that a citizen of Fort Wayne or Evansville should be treated under it where he lives, but that when he comes to ferre Haute he is entitled to the same treatment as if he was a citizen of Terre Haute. It treats all persons within the limits of the same territory alike. When the people of the State gave to the Legislature the general legislative power they gave everything that was not expressly prohibited, or that everything was to be done except what by fair implication was to be inhibited. What part of these sections prohibits the passage of law of this kind? The power to classify in this State is not new. It was held by this court in the Evansville case that the question as to

thing was no longer an open one-that it could do it." Mr. Stimson said the main effect of the the head of it. "So far as the police power of the State is concerned," he said, "it is not connected in the Constitution with the office of Secretary of State, nor Treasurer of State, nor Auditor of State. The judges, by force of the Constitution, are all made peace officers. But here they have created an independent department and legislated new duties upon the heads of three other departments. The fact that the power of making and controlling this department is in the hands of these four officers is not stated in the caption of the act. The act also provides a method for assessing and collecting taxes for the support of the new department. It thus creates a new department of State, and an entirely new method for appropring it. Nothing is new method for supporting it. Nothing is said about that in the caption as to how it should be done. It also confers certain legislative authority upon certain State officers. This statute does not fix the amount of salary to be paid to the officers of this State force, but leaves it to be fixed by the police commissioners. It is a question whether under our Constitution anthority of that kind can be conferred upon a body of men in that way." Mr. Stimson added that if the true character of the bill had appeared in the caption some legislators would not have voted for it.
At the conclusion of Mr. Stimson's argu-

whether the Legislature could do this

ment the court rose.

FRENCH MURDER TRIAL State Finishes Its Testimony-Conviction by No Means Certain. The French trial for the Dillon murder was resumed yesterday morning. Thomas Splann, chief of detectives, testified as to remarks made by French, confirming previous evidence of a similar character, and throwing the crime upon Hubbard, brother-in-law of French. The State recalled witnesses Dillon, brother of the deceased, and Henson, brother-in-law, who recollected that the dying man said to them that the man whom he was attempting to arrest, shot him. This was French. and the evidence was a point for the State. The defense objected, because the witnesses had heard certain testimony, but the objection was overruled. Dr. Hodges was called and testified as to the range of the bullet, cause of death, etc., A daughter of Mrs. Nellie War-field testified that she saw French running toward the bridge without his hatafter the

shooting. William Hubbard was then put upon the The witness was turned over to the attorneys for the defense after two hours of questioning. The cross-examination, conducted by Mr. P. S. Wiltsee, made clear that he is more positive than other witnesses that Dillon was shot by French, His curred, said on the stand that he did not see who held the revolver, but that Hub-bard followed him closely in running toward the bridge when the shot was fired.

French followed later. The State finished the examination of witnesses last night, and testimony in re-buttal will begin to-day. It was brought out yesterday by Hubbard that the agreement to preserve eternal silence as to the affair was reached after reading the account of the shooting in the Sunday Journal, on the day following.

The element of reasonable doubt has not been altogether eliminated by the State's evidence, and an acquittal is not among the impossibilities. The evidence, how-

ever, on a less grave offense, would proba-bly convict. Knocked Down on the Street. Thomas Galvan, a waiter at Foster's restaurant, and John Berry were arrested by patrolmen Wilson and Pierson last night, to answer a charge of assault and battery. There is also a charge of drunk enness against Berry. Galvan says he was walking near the State-house, when some one enddenly hit him on the head. He remembers falling upon the sidewalk, but lay unconscious for some time. He says he

did nothing to provoke the assault, which

was wholly unexpected. The evidence

against him is not strong, but he was locked

up as a witness. Senator Ingalls at English's. The lecture of ex-Senator Ingalis on "Po litical and Social Problems of Our Nation's Second Century" will be given at English's Opera-house, and not at the Grand. This change has been made to secure a larger seating capacity, as there promises to be, as indicated by inquiries here and from other towns and cities, a very large attend-ance. The sale of seats will begin Friday at English's Opera-house.

The Wasson Display. Hundreds of ladies and many gentlemen

took occasion to witness the exhibition of fine carpets, rugs and draperies which took place at Mesers. H. P. Wasson & Co.'s establishment yesterday afternoon. This department is in charge of Mr. Lingo, who has had years of experience in every branch up for the reception with all the beautiful and costly goods which skill can produce and all the taste which experience can afford. Visitors lingered in it to admire the rich and beautiful designs of Turkish. Japanese and other Oriental stuffs in every possible variety. Those who have not visited this artistic room should not fail to do so. Outside of this room there were canopies for beds, lounges and windows, portieres of all descriptions, fur rugs-in fact, all kinds of rugs, and patterns of the most unique lace curtains ever shown in the city. The line of carpets was displayed to great advantage by the skillful hanging of the goods. An abundance of palms and other plants added to the beauty of the floor devoted to the display, and

BOARD HAS AMPLE POWER

City Attorney Bailey Believes the City Can Compel the Extension of Gas Mains

As Well as the Making of Connections-Conscions Violation of the Law-"Reliable" Journalism-Inspectors"Kicking"Hard.

The city administration stands pled ged, among other things, to advocate the extension of water and gas mains where they are wanted by the people, which means, of course, that people living in unsupplied territory who want gas are to receive the hearty support of the Sullivan administration in any effort they may make to secure it. Several months ago a petition signed by six bundred citizens was presented to the Board of Public Works asking it to take some action toward compelling the gas companies to supply them with gas. The petition was filed away in the green box which is marked "eacred." and has not since seen the light of day. City Attorney Bailey was asked yesterday if he had investigated the question of whether or not the gas companies can be compelled to ex-tend their mains, and he said he had not. "But," said he, "my impression is that the Board of Public Works has the power to compel such extensions."

"I notice," continued Mr. Bailey, "that the gas rates charged public institutions are much higher this year than last, and believe it is a conscious violation of the law. The rates are so high in fact that many people are arranging to burn crude oil. The law is violated, I believe, because the gas companies realize that the supply is about exhausted, and even if they should get into the courts they could put off proceedings for a long time. The fact is that when a corporation once gets planted in a community it will consciously violate the law for its own aggrandizement."

Now that the bank case has been decided. Judge Taylor will, in a few days, hear the oral argument upon the demurrer filed by the Consumers' Gas Trust Company in the case of Augusta Nickerson against the former. Some time ago Augusta Nickerson brought suit against the gas company to compel it to make connections with her house on Park avenue. Along with the complaint was filed a number of interrogatories for the gas company to answer. To the complaint the gas company filed a demurrer, in which it is held that the complaint is not good in that it asks that a writ of madate be issued to compel the company to make the connection on the allegation that the gas company had verbally agreed to supply gas to the plaintiff's house. The fact is cited that the plaintiff's only recourse is a salt for breach of contract, and that in that case she cannot legally ask for a writ of mandate.

"Reliable" Journalism. The Democratic city officials are not pos-

sessed of a very keen sense of humor, but they had to smile a little yesterday when they read in their favorite organ, the News, a well-displayed item of "news," starting out thus:

A question has been raised as to whether the City Council has appropriated for the use of the Board of Public Works, in making street improvements, all the money to which it is entitled under the charter. The total amount appropriated for the board is \$80,000. Out of this must come the salaries and incidental expenses of the board, and it is estimated that there will be left about seventy thousand to go into streets. The salaries of the board and its clerk

are provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance, under the head of sularies, with the somewhat celebrated "schedule with the somewhat celebrated "schedule A" attached, while its incidental expenses are provided for under a specific appropriation for that purpose. The saleries and incidentals can no more be taken from the street fund than from the light fund or the water fund. The board, once upon a time, tapped the street fund for the street commissioner's pay-roll, but it got its foot in it, and is likely to be careful about juggling with funds hereafter. with funds bereafter.

Nor is \$50,000 "the total amount appropriated for the board," not by a hundred thousand or two. That amount was appropriated for streets alone, while sundry other amounts were appropriated for street repair pay-rolls, light, water, sewers, bridges, etc., all of which were "for the

Nor has any question arisen as to whether or not the city is entitled to more than \$80,-000 for streets under the charter. Even Democratic officials are not entirely crazy. The charter provides that at least one-tenth of the income of the city from the tax duplicate shall be set aside for streets. With a duplicate of something over \$93,-000,000 and a levy of 60 cents the income from this source will be a little over \$560,-000. One-tenth of this would be \$56,000, as stand by the state. It is he who is accused by French of doing the shooting. His testimony elected but little variation of the story that it was French who fired the shot. of humor. It reads:

Persons who have given this section some study, believe it makes it the imperative duty of the Council to set aside one-tenth of the city taxes for use on the streets. The board will have the question looked into fully and if it is advised that the section is im-perative it will ask the Council for an additional appropriation. The board would like very much to have the entire sum to which it believes it is

On the whole this makes a very fair "awful example" of the character of jour-nalism in which the News indulges.

Those Election Salaries.

Controller Woollen had a right merry time yesterday in paying off the election inspectors and other officers. He had no trouble with the judges and clerks, but when it came to the inspectors and sheriffs there was trouble galore. The inspectors had nearly all put in bills for six days' services. The city attorney had decided that they were entitled to but three. The controller "split the difference" and paid them for four. There was some very altitudinous pirouetring on the part of the inspectors thus cut down. A few declined to take anything, and avowed they would bring suit. Others had the temerity to tell the controller what they thought of him, and one or two hunted up City Attorney Bailey and "roasted" him. One was even mean enough to suggest that if the sacred controller had only been as careful about the legality of his own salary a couple or three months ago as he is about that of the inspectors, and was about that of the aldermen, he might have saved the Democratic party the disgrace of the salary grab suit. However, most of them took their medicine and their money with nothing more serious than a muttered protest.

Then there was more trouble on the score of the sheriffs. Many of these were not sworn in by the chief of police and the controller has no certificate of their service. Others that were sworn in, he says, never showed up at the polis, and are not entitled to anything. And they didn't get anything yesterday. The controller will in-Looked at Fire Engines.

The members of the ways and means committee of the special committee of the Council returned at 10:55 c'clock last night from Cincinnati, where they witnessed a test of the Abrens "mogul" steam fire engine. A member of the committee said to a Journal reporter: "The test was very satisfactory, and we were treated royally. I think the engine can accomplish what is claimed for it. The engine with ease threw water to the top of a six-story building, which would answer all the requirements of the

department here."

whether "Col. Bill" Hicklin saw the test or Pairy Land at Tomlinson Hall, people who participated in the entertainment given there, all bedecked in their ticoats. The various arills, and marches, Zumpfe's Orchestra added to the rare mag- | the precision, and evenness, and grace of a nificense of the scene with its delightful | corps de ballet from the Theater Francaise. Each little tot was a premiere danseuse,

and indeed so well were they drilled that fewer mistakes were seen than often occur with professional entertainments. The audience was creditably large and gratifyingly appreciative, all of which augurs well for the entertainment to-night, which is the last one. This phantasmagorical performance is given for the benefit of the Memorial Presbyterian Church.

QUARRELING PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Old Row Between Radigals and Liberals Breaks Out in a New Spot.

The Prohibition party of this city, and perhaps the State, is threatened with a renewal of the factional spirit which prevailed a year ago, and which was only nominally healed, as it seems, by the union of the two clubs, the Central and the Capital City, which were then in existence. In talking with a well-known young member of the party yesterday a Journal reporter was surprised to hear him say:

"Who is this Susan H. Clark? is what a good many of us are now agking." "What do you mean!" queried the re-

"Let me explain. When William F. Clark, the present head of the Phalanx, the State organ, purchased it of J. A. Pollock, last winter, ne gave as collateral security for the deferred three-fourths payment, a stock certificate of the Harriman Tennessee Land Company for \$1,050. He said that it was the property of his sister, Susan H. Clark, who consented to its use as collateral security. He witnessed that the signature giving consent, was that of his sister. The purchase price was \$1,660, one-fourth down, and some payments were afterward made. There is still, however, \$500 due, and Mr. Pollock found it necessary to bring suit some weeks since in the Superior Court for collection. Judge Denny represented him, while Ritter & Ritter appeared for the defendant. The latter to-day filed the defendant's answer, and, strange to relate, set up that Susan H. Clark is not a sister of William F. Clark, but is his wife. She was induced, it is averred, to sign such an agreement, and it is there-fore void. I understand," continued the Journal's informant, "that the matter is to be brought to the attention of the grand

The possession of the State organ has veered from one faction to the other. the radical element, opposed to a shadow of a compromise, led by l'ollock, Jaques, Judge Denny and Jasper S. Hughes, Elwood Siler was then secretary of the State central committee, but was ousted, and George F. Ogden put in his place. Ogden resigned in a short time, and Edward Shiel was elected secretary. Mr. Pollock became unable, by reason of ill-health, to carry on the paper, and for lack of a purchaser, turned it over to the State central committee, which put Shiel in charge.

The committee, by change of officials, had come under the domination of the other faction, led by Captain Ritter, Sylvester Johnson and others of like moderation, who are known by the radicals as "Prohibition mugwumps," They will occasionally refuse to throw their votes away. A purchaser of the Phalanx was found by the committee in the person of Clark, who sided with the liberal faction, and hence threw the influence of the organ threw the influence of the organ completely upon their side. The present suit, therefore, arrays the former factions, under the old leadership of Judge Denny, on the Radical side, and of Captain Ritter on the liberal side. For a party hopelessly doomed never to hold office, the Prohibitionists develop an unusual amount of contention in their own ranks.

SMASHED INTO A CAR.

Freight Train Strikes One of Mr. Frenzel's Carriages and Drags It Thirty Feet. What might have been a very serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon when a freight train ran into a Virginia-avenue street-car as it was crossing South street. The car was in charge of Conductor Ingalls and driver W. Cooper, and there were four passengers inside. It was struck a terrific joit and was shoved along twenty or thirty feet, but miraculously no one was injured. The names of the passengers could not be learned. It seems almost impossible that an accident of this kind could occur without some one being in-

Struck by an Electric Car. An electric car going west on Washington street struck a team of mules hitched to a farm wagon at Pine street yesterday afternoon. The owner, J. Waupp, who was driving, was thrown out of the wagon, but escaped injury. One of the mules was badly skinned and cut about the jaw and required the surgical skill of Dr. Greiner, required the surgical skill of Dr. Greiner, veterinarian, whose office was close at hand. The wounded animal was led home and will recover. The wagon axle was broken squarely in two, and damage was done to the bed. The driver saw the danger in time to slacken up a little, but not in time to prevent the accident. There is quite a grade for several squares east, and it is the custom to run at the point at a high rate of speed. It is with difficulty the heavy cars can be stopped for passengers. can be stopped for passengers.

Created an Excitement.

Great excitement was created at the house of Mrs. Timothy Murphy. 94 Massachusetts avenue, last night, about 10 o'clock. H. T. McConvey, a printer, occupies a room there, which he heats with an oil stove. Last night being quite chilly, McConvey had the oil stove doing its best. One of the inmates of the house scented the fumes which naturally arise from an oil stove and shouted "Fire." This announcement created great excitement among the inmates of the house, and it was some time before they could be convinced that there was no fire.

Flower Mission Tickets. The advance sale for the first night of the Flower Mission entertainment, at which time Miss Kackley's testimonial concert will be given, opened at the Big Four offices at Meridian and Washington streets yesterday with a great rush. The demand was very great, and the prospects are very encouraging for a successful series of entertainments.

Local Labor Notes.

The Machinists' Union, about five hundred strong, indorsed the boycott on the Kreitlein etores last night. The Carpenters' Union, No. 704, did the same. The central union committee is making a cauvass of the various local unions in furtherance of the boycott. The Salesmen's Union is growing rapidly, and is expected soon to reach a membership

of five hundred Carpenters' Union No. 443 has called a mass-meeting for Nov. 5 in Masonio Hall. SOMETHING TO TIE TO.

Not a Hitching-Post, but Rich and Elegant Paul Krauss has it—imported puffs, Ascots, four-in-hands. The wide-end English four-in-hand is very handsome and stylish.

All the popular shades. See the Pastels At Clark's before ordering your holiday presents-68 East Washington street.

Tomlinson Hail was visited by the fairnes last night. At least one would have thought so to have seen the happy band of little gaily colored costumes of swiss, and tariotan, and spangles, and stiffly-starched petand dances were gone through with with

It could not be ascertained last night

Christy's English Hats. We have the sole agency for Christy's world-renowned English Derbys. DALTON. Hatter, Bates House.

Pastels or Crayons For holiday presents at Clark's, 66 East Washington street.

You Will Find The best assortment of Brass and Wrought Steel Fenders and Andirons, Air Moisteners, Coal Vases, Gas Logs. Also, Rogers' Plated Ware, Hill's Sliding Inside Blinds, Carving Sets and Builders' Hardware, at 52 and 54 South Meridian street. Call and see us.

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